In the Specification:

Please make the following changes in the indicated specification paragraphs:

Page 8, line 15 to 19:

The block diagram of an interpolation filter shown in Fig. 3 is used in the device for performing the method according to the invention. It is built into the prior art device shown in Fig. 1. The symbols used in Fig. 1, for example s'(t-1) for the reference picture, i.e. reference picture signal, are also used in the following ~~follow~~ description of Figs 3 to 7.

Page 9, lines 8 to 12:

In a first part, the expander, the scanning rate of the input image - reference image - s'(t-1) is increased about a factor L. This occurs because the intervening values of the scanning raster from the reference picture s'(t-1) are filled with marker values m to form an intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$ (see Fig. 4).

Page 9, line 19, to page 10, line 7:

In the second stage or means the past picture $s_{tri}(t - 2)$ is also used in order to replace marked values in the intermediate picture with increased scanning rate $s_e(t-1)$. This occurs with the help of motion compensation 4 of ~~by~~ image points of the past picture $s_{tri}(t - 2)$, in which the image points are displaced according to the product of the factor L and their already transmitted motion vector ~~L*d(t-1)~~ d(t-1). Thus it should be noted that the motion vector is multiplied

with the scanning rate increase ~~a~~ factor L, when a picture with a resolution increased by L is used for compensation. In the merging module 3 the marker values marked in the intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$ are replaced by the corresponding values from the motion-compensated picture signal $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$, which appear at the output of the motion compensation means 4. The following equation (2) describes the merging process, whose result is the merged picture $s_{tri}(t-1)$. In this equation (2) also x and y represent the local picture or image coordinates.

Page 10, line 12, to page 10, line 19:

Fig. 5 illustrates the operation of the merging module 3. The equation (2) and Fig. 5 show that ~~both pictures $s_e(t-1)$ and $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$~~ intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$ and motion-compensated picture $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$ are blended or merged to form ~~the~~ a merged picture $s_{tri}(t-1)$. At the position where a marker value m is found in the intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$, the corresponding image point from the predicted or motion-compensated ~~predicated~~ picture $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$ is used. All remaining values from the intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$ are taken in to the merged picture $s_{tri}(t-1)$ ~~picture $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$~~. Thus the scanning values from the motion-compensated picture $\hat{s}_{tri}(t-1)$ are used, in order to interpolate the image points (marker values) in the intermediate picture $s_e(t-1)$.